

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

(San Francisco Administrative Code 5.1)

ITEM ONE:

Pertaining to Agenda IV. (Reports from Subcommittee Chairperson.)
Community Justice & Alternatives to Incarceration
Richard Jimenez, chairperson

Distributed:

Non-Revocable Parole Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Sheet
See Attached, pages 2-5

ITEM TWO:

Pertaining to Agenda Item VI. (Access of County Jail Inmates to Information about Voting Rights.)
Distributed by Katy Miller, Reentry Council Staff
See Attached, page 6

ITEM THREE:

Pertaining to Agenda Item IX. (Presentation on Efforts to Count Reentry Population in 2010 Census)
Adrienne Pon, San Francisco Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs

Distributed:

Packet on 2010 census in San Francisco, including *10 Questions, 10 Minutes; Appendix A: 50 Ways Census Data Are Used; 2010 Census Tract Action Plan; and The Public's Privacy: No Idle Pledge!*
See Attached, pages 7-11



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Division of Adult Parole Operations Links

Non-Revocable Parole Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Sheet

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Question: What is Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: Non-Revocable Parole is a non-supervised version of parole where you do not report to a Parole Agent.

Question: What requires that inmates and parolees to be placed onto Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: On October 11, 2009, Section 3000.03 of the California Penal Code was enacted pursuant to Section 48 of Senate Bill X3 18. This law goes into effect on January 25, 2010 and requires the placement of parolees onto Non-Revocable parole.

Question: Is everyone eligible to be on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: No, this program is limited only to offenders meeting the following criteria:

1. The person is not required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of Title 9 of Part 1.)

(b) The person was not committed to prison for a serious felony as defined in Sections 1192.7 and 1192.8, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5, and does not have a prior conviction for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7 and 1192.8, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5.

(c) The person was not committed to prison for a sexually violent offense as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and does not have a prior conviction for a sexually violent offense as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(d) The person was not found guilty of a designated serious disciplinary offense, as defined in regulation by the department, during his or her current term of imprisonment. This includes, but is not limited to, murder, battery causing serious injury, arson, extortion, escape, inciting a riot, etc.

2. (e) The person is not a validated prison gang member or associate, as defined in regulation by the department.

(f) The person did not refuse to sign any written notification of parole requirements or conditions, including, but not limited to, the written notification of requirements pursuant to Section 3067.

(g) The person was evaluated by the department using a validated risk assessment tool and was not determined to pose a high risk to reoffend.

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Question: Are there any requirements if I am placed onto Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: As a condition of Non-Revocable Parole you are subject to being searched by any law enforcement officer at any time.

.....
Question: How long am I on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: Unless the Board of Parole Hearings has indicated that you have a requirement to complete a Batterer's Program pursuant to Penal Code Section 3053.2, you will discharge within 30 days of having been on parole for one year pursuant to the provisions contained within Penal Code Section 3001.

.....
Question: I see that the Board of Parole Hearings has indicated that I have to complete a Batterer's Program, how does this affect me on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: If you have a requirement to complete a Batterer's Program per Penal Code Section 3053.2, you will not discharge after thirteen months of being on parole unless you have submitted a copy of the certificate showing you have completed the Batterer's Program to:

Division of Adult Parole Operations, Headquarters
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283

Even though you may submit a copy of your Batterer's Program certificate, the Board of Parole Hearings has the right to retain you on Non-Revocable Parole for good cause.

.....
Question: I was not able to complete the Batterer's Program, am I still on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: Yes, you will be retained on Non-Revocable Parole until either your controlling discharge date or your submission of a copy of the certificate showing you have completed the Batterer's Program. Once we have received a copy of your certificate, your case will be reviewed for discharge at the next annual review.

.....
Question: Do I still have to complete any registrations with local law enforcement?

Answer: Being on Non-Revocable Parole does not relieve you of any registration requirements. You must still complete any required registration with local law enforcement.

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Question: Can I still be arrested while on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: Parolees on Non-Revocable Parole are still subject to arrest by law enforcement for crimes committed in the community. However, they cannot have a parole hold placed on them and cannot have their parole revoked.

Question: When do I find out if I am being placed on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is currently screening inmates paroling between April 1, 2010 and July 31, 2010 for placement onto Non-Revocable Parole. Inmates paroling prior to April 1, 2010 will be screened after being placed onto parole. The screening for placing parolees onto Non-Revocable Parole will begin on January 25, 2010 and will take approximately four months to complete.

Question: Do I still have to tell law enforcement officers that I am on parole?

Answer: Yes, you must still inform law enforcement officers that you are on Non-Revocable Parole since you are still subject to being searched.

Question: Will I receive a discharge card if I am on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: After discharging from Non-Revocable Parole, you may obtain a Discharge Certificate by sending a written request to:

CDCR RECORDS
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283

Question: Do I still have to pay my victim's restitution if I am on Non-Revocable Parole?

Answer: Yes, being on Non-Revocable Parole does not relieve you of your obligation to pay your victim's restitution. You can obtain your restitution balance and payment information by contacting the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services at 1-877-256-6877.

Question: The paperwork states that I have to return to the county where I last held legal residence, is that true?

Answer: Yes, being placed on Non-Revocable Parole does not relieve you of this requirement pursuant to Penal Code Section 3003(a).

Question: My counselor says that I have been approved for Non-Revocable Parole, what happens next?

Answer: Once you have been approved for Non-Revocable Parole by the Board of Parole Hearings, your counselor will have you sign the Notification of Non-Revocable Parole Requirements.

Question: What happens if I refuse to sign the Notification of Non-Revocable Parole Requirements?

Answer: If you refuse to sign this form, then you will no longer be eligible for Non-Revocable Parole and will be placed onto supervised parole.

Question: I have been approved for Non-Revocable Parole and signed all my paperwork, now what happens?

Answer: Once you have been approved for Non-Revocable Parole, you will be released onto non-supervised parole unless you receive a Rules Violation Report that makes ineligible for the program while still in custody.. If you receive a Rules Violation Report that makes you ineligible for placement onto Non-Revocable Parole, you will be released onto supervised parole.

Question: I am paroling onto Non-Revocable Parole. Do I still get my gate money?

Answer: Yes, you will still receive whatever gate money you would have received had you been released onto supervised parole.

Question: Can I still receive services from the parole office?

Answer: Based on need, you still may be eligible to receive services from the parole office at the discretion of the local District Administrator; however, you do not have a legal right to receive those services.

Question: Do I still need a travel pass to go beyond 50 miles or be gone for longer than 48 hours?

Answer: No, since you no longer are required to report to a parole agent, you do not need permission from a parole agent to travel.



Reentry Council City and County of San Francisco

The purpose of the Reentry Council is to coordinate local efforts to support adults exiting San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice out-of-home placements, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prison facilities (SF Admin Code, Section 5.1).

January 26, 2010

Hon. David Chiu, President
Members, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear President Chiu and Members;

The Reentry Council hereby recommends that the Board of Supervisors pass a resolution urging the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Corrections Standard Authority (CDCR/CSA) to adopt specific guidelines for county sheriffs and departments of corrections, in order to facilitate voting among eligible incarcerated individuals.

The Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco ("Reentry Council") was created by the Board of Supervisors in September, 2008 to coordinate local efforts to support adults returning from incarceration to the San Francisco community. As part of its charge, the Reentry Council is to identify barriers to safe and successful reentry and propose ways to reduce the impact of these barriers.

For most California residents, the right to vote is fundamental – and a critical way that individuals participate in our democratic society. Unfortunately, many incarcerated individuals are incorrectly denied this right due to misinformation in county jails. The California Constitution (Article 2, Section 4) provides for the disqualification of electors who are "imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony." However, California Court of Appeals courts in League of Women Voters, et. al vs. McPherson have specifically held that this disqualification provision does not apply to felony probationers convicted felons who are sentenced even if incarcerated in local detention facilities, to county jail or placed on probation.

In San Francisco, the Sheriff's Department has implemented model protocols and procedures for ensuring that all inmates who are eligible to vote can do so. Unfortunately, these critical steps have not been taken in other counties, resulting in the disenfranchisement of eligible voters – and a fundamental barrier to civic engagement for these individuals. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Corrections Standards Authority (CDCR/CSA), which oversees all county jails, has been silent on this issue.

We thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Sincerely,

10 QUESTIONS MINUTES

TO DEFINE WHO WE ARE AS A NATION

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▶ **What:** The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States.
- ▶ **Who:** All U.S. residents must be counted—both citizens and non citizens.
- ▶ **When:** You will receive your questionnaire in March 2010 either by U.S. mail or hand delivery. Some people in remote areas will be counted in person.
- ▶ **Why:** The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years to count the population and determine the number of seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- ▶ **How:** Households should complete and mail back their questionnaires upon receipt. Households that do not respond may receive a replacement questionnaire in early April. Census takers will visit households that do not return questionnaires to take a count in person.

A Complete Count:

The Importance of Census Data

- ▶ Every year, the federal government allocates more than \$400 billion to states and communities based, in part, on census data.
- ▶ Census data are used to determine locations for retail stores, schools, hospitals, new housing developments and other community facilities.
- ▶ Census data determine boundaries for state and local legislative and congressional districts.

2010 Census Questionnaire:

Easy, Important and Safe

- ▶ With only 10 questions, the 2010 Census questionnaire takes approximately 10 minutes to complete. Households are asked to provide key demographic information, including: whether a housing unit is rented or owned; the address of the residence; and the names, genders, ages and races of others living in the household.
- ▶ By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's responses with anyone, including other federal agencies and law enforcement entities.

United States[®]
Census
2010

CENSUS HISTORY

The first census took place in 1790 to determine the number of seats each state would have in the U.S. House of Representatives. The census also was created to gain a better understanding of where people lived and to establish patterns of settlement as the nation grew.

ABOUT THE CENSUS BUREAU


The Census Bureau was established in 1902. Today, in addition to administering the census of population and housing, the Census Bureau conducts more than 200 annual surveys, including the American Community Survey, the Current Population Survey and economic censuses every five years.



**We move
forward when
you send it
back!**


2010 Census Key Dates

February - March 2010




Census questionnaires are mailed or delivered to households.

March - April 2010




Be Counted program is implemented. Census questionnaires are available at select public sites for individuals who did not receive one by mail.

April 1, 2010




CENSUS DAY

May - July 2010




Census takers visit households that did not return a questionnaire by mail.

Dec. 31, 2010



By law, the Census Bureau delivers population counts to the President.

March 2011



By law, the Census Bureau completes delivery of redistricting data to states.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Q. Who should fill out the census questionnaire?

A. The individual in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented should complete the questionnaire on behalf of every person living in the residence, including relatives and non-relatives.

2. Q. How will the 2010 Census differ from previous censuses?

A. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire of just 10 questions. More detailed socioeconomic information previously collected through the decennial census will be asked of a small percentage of the population through the annual American Community Survey. To learn more about the American Community Survey, visit www.census.gov.

3. Q. How are census data used?

A. Census data determine the number of seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. Census data also can help determine the allocation of federal funds for community services, such as school lunch programs and senior citizen centers, and new construction, such as highways and hospitals.

4. Q. What kind of assistance is available to help people complete the questionnaire?

A. 2010 Census questionnaire language assistance guides are available in a variety of languages. Questionnaire Assistance Centers (QAC) will also assist those unable to read or understand the questionnaire. Large-print questionnaires are available to the visually impaired upon request, and a Teletext Device for the Deaf (TDD) program will help the hearing impaired. Contact your Regional Census Center for more details about the types of assistance available and for QAC locations.

5. Q. How does the Census Bureau count people without a permanent residence?

A. Census Bureau workers undertake extensive operations to take in-person counts of people living in group quarters, such as college dormitories, military barracks, nursing homes and shelters, as well as those who have been displaced by natural disasters.

For more information about the
2010 Census, go to 2010census.gov.



2010 CENSUS
IT'S IN OUR HANDS

APPENDIX A:

50 Ways Census Data Are Used

- Decision making at all levels of government.
- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.
- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.
- Distributing over \$300 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds.
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.
- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.
- Directing funds for services for people in poverty.
- Designing public safety strategies.
- Development of rural areas.
- Analyzing local trends.
- Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.
- Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
- Delivering goods and services to local markets.
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.
- Planning future government services.
- Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.
- Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.
- Facilitating scientific research.
- Developing “intelligent” maps for government and business.
- Providing proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.
- Distributing medical research.
- Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
- Planning and researching for media as backup for news stories.
- Providing evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity.
- Drawing school district boundaries.
- Planning budgets for government at all levels.
- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.
- Planning for public transportation services.
- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.
- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.
- Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency.
- Planning urban land use.
- Planning outreach strategies.
- Understanding labor supply.
- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.
- Analyzing military potential.
- Making business decisions.
- Understanding consumer needs.
- Planning for congregations.
- Locating factory sites and distribution centers.
- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.
- Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.
- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.
- Providing genealogical research.
- Planning for school projects.
- Developing adult education programs.
- Researching historical subject areas.
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.

2010 Census Tract Action Plan:

A Census Tract-level strategy ensures the participation of *every* resident, in the 2010 Census.

Strategies include:

- Partnerships: Complete Count Committees, Partnership Support Program, community-organization partnerships, government organization partnerships, immigration outreach, faith-based outreach, Census in Schools, special community events.
- Advertising: In-language media blitzes, posters/flyers, presentations to groups, news articles, internet advertising.
- Recruiting: Testing in local community centers, practice testing/test-taking preparations sessions.
- Enumeration: Team enumeration, blitz enumeration, bi-lingual enumerators, guides/facilitators.

The Tract Action Plan focuses on, Hard to Count (HTC) tracts with HTC scores 30 and above. This score is generated based on the predominance of twelve factors: vacancy, multi-unit buildings, renters, crowded housing, non-husband/wife households, no phone, non high graduates, transience, poverty, poverty, public assistance recipients, unemployment and linguistic isolation.

This information is based on 2000 Census data, and is available in a Planning Database on www.census.gov

Tract level database http://2010.census.gov/2010census/more_information/012986.html

Further explanation of the database is available as well:

<http://tinyurl.com/cfz9bb>

The Hard to Count Tract boundaries are overlaid on Google Maps:

San Francisco East 2722

<http://tinyurl.com/yq7mh5c>

San Francisco West 2723

<http://tinyurl.com/yjegpra>

We welcome your input on strategies in the Hard to Count Areas, and will be continually updating the Tract Action Plan. Please feel free to contact me with suggestion or questions:

Alex Darr, Local Census Office Manager

415-409-5912, lcom.lco.2722@census.gov



The Public's Privacy

No idle pledge!

Safeguards for Your Privacy

The Law . . .

Title 13, U.S. Code

Simply stated, information collected by the U.S. Census Bureau is used only for statistical purposes.

When the Census Bureau says it will keep your information confidential, that also means it will not release results that could be used to identify you. That's the law!

The Oath . . .

All Census Bureau employees, including temporary employees, swear under oath that they will not disclose any information about individuals or businesses gathered by the agency.

The Penalties . . .

Substantial penalties are in place for violators of the law. Disclosing confidential census information is a felony; the penalty for wrongful disclosure is up to 5 years imprisonment and/or a fine. (Under the Sentencing Reform Act, the fine for wrongful disclosure currently is up to \$250,000.)

Confidentiality Is a Must

Only authorized Census Bureau employees can see your personal identifiable information.

Even copies of census questionnaires cannot be used as evidence in a court of law.

Census data on individuals or establishments are not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

No authority can obtain personal identifiable data from the Census Bureau. The airtight law applies to the White House, U.S. Supreme Court, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, police, military, and welfare agencies—everybody!

***The law protects you
and your information!***

Technology Safeguards

Modernized automated computer systems and programs, used to store and process information collected, are configured to ensure that an individual's information is protected from any unauthorized access—for any reason!

Names and addresses are separated from the electronic files that contain an individual's answers when no longer needed, to protect the respondent's confidentiality.

The Census Bureau even withholds statistical totals if they represent a geographic area so small that the numbers might identify someone.

Access to Census Bureau computer systems from outside the Census Bureau is strictly controlled through secure technology, including passwords, firewalls, encryption, and auditing, to prevent unauthorized access.

Results of Census Bureau Surveys Provide a Wealth of Information—Reflecting Our Nation's Economic and Social Environment!

How Census Data Affect Our Economy . . .

Data on every subject and aspect of social, economic, and cultural matters are distributed through a constantly growing group of data users—the general public as well as governments worldwide. For example, these data form the basis for the national unemployment rate, official poverty/income statistics, Consumer Price Index, monthly housing statistics, and other economic indicators.

Confidentiality of personal information is recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau as a major factor in gathering accurate data.

How Census Data Affect Your Community . . .

The surveys undertaken by the Census Bureau provide vital information about emerging social problems, such as the condition of education in the United States, pregnancy and infant death, the prevalence of alcohol consumption, and crime. The data also describe the health, housing, employment, unemployment, income, and consumer expenditures of the population.

U.S. Census Bureau Regional Offices

If you have additional concerns regarding confidentiality of Census Bureau data, please contact your local regional office:

Atlanta	1-800-424-6974
Boston	1-800-562-5721
Charlotte	1-800-331-7360
Chicago	1-800-865-6384
Dallas	1-800-835-9752
Denver	1-800-852-6159
Detroit	1-800-432-1495
Kansas City	1-800-728-4748
Los Angeles	1-800-992-3530
New York	1-800-991-2520
Philadelphia	1-800-262-4236
Seattle	1-800-233-3308

www.census.gov

The U.S. Census Bureau Respects Your Privacy and Keeps Your Personal Information Confidential

It's the Law! (Title 13, U.S. Code)

